

THE

Scourge of Aristocracy,

AND REPOSITORY OF IMPORTANT
POLITICAL TRUTHS.

By JAMES LYON.

No. I.] For October 1st, 1798. [Vol. I.

*NATURE has left that Tincture in the Blood,
That all Men would be TYRANTS, if they cou'd.*
JURE DIVINO.

*ARTICLES, in addition to, and amendment of, the
Constitution of the United States of America.*

Article VI. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation—and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article VII. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war, or public danger: nor shall any person be

subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb ; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself ; nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law : nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VIII. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury, of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed ; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law ; to be confronted with the witnesses against him ; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour ; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

[The following justly celebrated Speech has not, I believe, obtained publicity in more than one paper in this State.—It is a degrading truth, that the generality of presses are either overawed by aristocratic hirelings, or prostituted for money.]

MR. LIVINGSTON'S SPEECH,
on the third reading of the ALIEN Bill.

MR. Livingston said, he esteemed it one of the most fortunate occurrences of his life, that, after inevitable absence from his seat in that House, he had arrived in time to express his dissent to the passage of the bill. It would have been a source of

eternal regret, and the keenest remorse, if any private affairs, however urgent, any domestic concerns, however interesting, had deprived him of the opportunity he was then about to use, of stating his objections, and recording his vote against an act which he believed was in direct violation of the Constitution; and marked with every characteristic of the most odious despotism.

On my arrival, Sir, I enquired what subject occupied the attention of the House; and being told it was the Alien Bill, I directed the printed copy to be brought to me, but to my great surprize seven or eight copies of different acts on the same subject, were put in my hands—among them it was difficult (so strongly were they marked by the same family features,) to discover the individual bill then under discussion. This circumstance gave me a suspicion that the principles of the measure were erroneous—Truth marches directly to its end by a single undeviating path—Error is either undetermined on its object, or pursues it through a thousand winding ways—the multiplicity of propositions therefore to attain the same general but doubtful end, led me to suspect that neither the object nor the means proposed to attain it were proper or necessary. These surmises were confirmed by a more minute examination of the act—In the construction of statutes, it is a received rule to examine what were the state of things when it was passed, and what were the evils it was intended to remedy—as these circum-

stances would be applied in the construction of the law; it might be well to examine them minutely in framing it—the state of things, if we are to judge from the complexion of the bill, must be that a number of aliens, enjoying the protection of our government, were plotting its destruction—that they are engaged in treasonable machinations against a people who have given them an asylum and support, and that no provision is found to provide for their expulsion and punishment. If these things are so, and no remedy exists for the evil, one ought speedily to be provided, but even then it must be a remedy that is consistent with the Constitution under which we act—for as by that instrument, all powers not expressly given by it to the union, are reserved by the states—it follows, that unless an express authority can be found, vesting us with the power, be the evil never so great, it can only be remedied by the several states who have never delegated the authority to Congress—but this point will be presently examined, and it will not be a difficult task to shew that the provisions of this bill, are not only unauthorized by the constitution, but are in direct violation of its fundamental principles, and contradictory to some of its most express prohibitions; at present it is only necessary to ask whether the state of things contemplated by the bill have any existence—We must legislate on facts, not on surmises: we must have evidence, not vague suspicions, if we mean to legislate with prudence. What facts have

been produced? What evidence has been submitted to the House? I have heard, Sir, of none—but if evidence could not be procured, at least it might have been expected that reasonable cause of suspicion should be shewn; here again gentlemen were at fault—they could not shew even a suspicion why these aliens ought to be suspected. We have, indeed, been told that the fate of Venice, Switzerland, and Batavia, was produced by the interference of foreigners. But, the instances were unfortunate; because all those powers had been overcome by foreign force, or divided by domestic faction, not by aliens who resided among them; and if any instruction was gained from those republics, it would be that we ought to banish not the aliens, but all those citizens who did not approve the executive acts; this I believe, gentlemen were not ready to own; but if this measure prevailed, I shall not think the other remote; but if it had been proved that these governments were destroyed by the conspiracies of aliens; it yet remains to shew that we are in the same situation; or that any such plots have been detected or are even reasonably suspected here. Nothing of this kind has been yet done. A modern Theseus, indeed, has told us he had procured a clue* that will enable him to penetrate the labyrinth and destroy this monster of sedition. Who

* *Mr. Harper, declared in the House that he had got hold of certain threads which would enable him to reveal a conspiracy.*

the fair Ariadne is, who kindly gave him the ball, he has not revealed : nor though several days have elapsed since he undertook the adventure, has he yet told where the monster lurks. No evidence then being produced, we have a right to say that none exists, and yet we are about to sanction a most important act, and on what grounds ? our individual suspicions, our private fears, our over-heated imaginations. Seeing nothing to excite those suspicions, and not feeling those fears, I could not give my assent to the bill, even if I did not feel a superior obligation to reject it on other grounds. As far as my own observation goes, I have seen nothing like the state of things contemplated by the bill. Most of the aliens I have seen were either triumphant Englishmen, or Frenchmen, with dejection in their countenances, and grief at their hearts, preparing to quit the country and seek another asylum. But if these plots exist, if this treason is apparent, if there are aliens guilty of the crimes that are ascribed to them, an effectual remedy presents itself for the evil ; we have already wise laws, we have upright judges, and vigilant magistrates, and there is no necessity of arming the executive with the destructive power proposed by the bill now on your table ; the laws now in force are competent to punish every treasonable or seditious attempt.

But grant, Sir, what, however, has not been at all supported by fact—grant that these fears are not visionary, that the dangers are imminent, and that

no existing law is sufficient to avert them; let us examine whether the provisions of the bill are conformable to the principles of the constitution; if it should be found to contravene them, I trust it will lose many of its supporters: But if, not only contrary to the general spirit and principles of the Constitution, it should be found diametrically opposite to its most express prohibitions, I cannot doubt that it would be rejected with that indignant decision which our duty to our country, and our sacred oath demands.

The first section provides, that it shall be lawful for the President "*to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the Government thereof, to depart out of the United States, in such time as shall be expressed in such order.*" Our government, Sir, is founded on the establishment of those principles which constitute the difference between a Free Constitution, and a Despotic Power; a distribution of the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary powers, into separate hands; a distribution strongly marked in the three first and great divisions of the Constitution—By the first, all Legislative power is given to Congress; the second vests all Executive functions in the President; and the third declares, that the Judiciary power shall be exercised by the Supreme and Inferior Courts. Here then is a division of the governmental powers strongly

marked, decisively pronounced, and every act of one or all the branches that tends to confound these powers, or alter this arrangement must be destructive of the Constitution. Examine then, Sir, the bill on our table, and declare whether the few lines I have repeated from the first section, do not confound these fundamental powers of government, vest them all in the most unqualified terms in one hand—and thus subvert the basis on which our liberties rest.

Legislative power prescribes the rule of action ; the Judiciary applies the general rule to particular cases, and it is the province of the Executive to see that the laws are carried into full effect. In all free governments these powers are exercised by different men, and their union in the same hand is the peculiar characteristic of Despotism. If the same power that makes the law, can construe it to suit his interest, and apply it to gratify his vengeance ; if he can go further, and execute, according to his own passions, the judgment which he himself has pronounced upon his own construction of laws, which he alone has made ; what other features are wanted to complete the picture of tyranny ? Yet all this, and more, is proposed to be done by this act. By it, the President alone is empowered to make the law to fix in his own mind, what facts, what words, what thoughts, or looks, shall constitute the crime contemplated by the bill ; that is, the crime of being *suspected to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States*.—He is not only authorised to make

this law for his own conduct, but to vary it at pleasure, as every gust of passion, every cloud of suspicion, shall agitate or darken his mind. The same person that formed the law, then, applies it to the guilty or innocent victim, whom his own suspicions, or the secret whisper of a spy, have designated as its object. The President then having made the law, the President having considered and applied it, the same President is by the bill authorised to execute his sentence, in case of disobedience, by imprisonment during his pleasure.—This, then, comes completely within the definition of Despotism, an union of Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers. But this bill, Sir, does not stop here. Its provisions are a refinement upon Despotism, and present an image of the most fearful Tyranny.—Even in Despotisms, though the Monarch legislates, judges, and executes, yet he legislates openly; his laws, though oppressive, are known; they precede the offence, and every man who chooses may avoid the penalties of disobedience. Yet he judges and executes by proxy, and his private interest or passions do not influence the mind of his deputy.

(To be continued.)

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS.

THE real friends to the liberty and happiness of America, will rejoice at the decided part which the people of Virginia have taken against the Alien and Sedition Bills.—In the large and respectable country

of *Goochland*, the people met on the 20th of August, to consult on the present crisis of American affairs, and adopted by an almost unanimous vote, resolutions expressive of their strongest disapprobation of the late acts of Congress, and the President. There was a very full meeting, consisting of about Four Hundred; of these, not more than twenty or thirty were against the resolutions.—They also voted instructions to their Delegates in the State Legislature, requesting them to move in their next session of Assembly, a Remonstrance to Congress, against the late obnoxious acts of Government, or to support any other constitutional measure which may be deemed more effectual to vindicate the liberties of speech and of the press, and to restore the trial by jury.—The people of Albemarle were to meet on the first ult. to take the late acts of Government into consideration; and it is expected the other counties in Virginia, at this alarming period, will prove themselves equally patriotic.

In various other parts of the United States, the like spirited and constitutional measures have been, and are constantly resorting to.—Here follow some of the resolutions on such occasions.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) August 23.

On Monday the 20th inst. the citizens of Goochland county convened at the Court House, it being the first day of their quarterly term, when they came to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we are firmly and zealously attached to our excellent Federal Constitution, which has secured to us the most invaluable of all blessings, LIBERTY, and that it is our duty as men, as citizens, and as parents, to transmit it inviolate to posterity.

Resolved, That we view with astonishment and regret many proceedings of Congress during their late session ; particularly two acts passed by them, the Alien and Sedition laws ; which we conceive to be direct violations of the Constitution, calculated to excite jealousies, sow dissensions, lessen that unanimity so essentially necessary during our present dangerous situation, and which till of late so happily existed among us ; to pave the way for any future violations, when our rulers from weak or interested views shall think it necessary, and by degrees to introduce as tyrannical an aristocracy as any nation in Europe ever groaned under.

Resolved, That it is a duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, to endeavor by Constitutional means to procure a repeal of those obnoxious laws, and in order to obtain this desirable end, we will instruct our Delegates to use their utmost endeavors to prevail with our State Legislature in their ensuing session, to remonstrate to Congress against the same, or adopt any other legal and constitutional mode they may think more effectual.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) June 27.

At a meeting of the citizens of Scott county, held at the court-house, on the 25th instant, to take into consideration the State of the public affairs, (John M' Hatten, Esq. in the Chair) the following Resolutions were read, and unanimously adopted :

1st. *Resolved*, That the right of expressing our sentiments to our Representative, and advising him, is secured to us by the Constitution of the United States.

2d. *Resolved*, That under these impressions we feel it our indispensable duty, as citizens and freemen, to give our opinion relative to the critical, if not deplorable situation of public affairs.

3d. *Resolved*, That a war with the French Republic is, of all others, the most to be deplored ; and that all possible means ought to be taken to avoid it.

4th. *Resolved*, That under existing circumstances, to put the country in a state of defence, is wise and patriotic.

5th. *Resolved*, That the late naval orders for the destroying of all French privateers, indicates a disposition for hostilities, and ought not to receive the approbation of the lovers of peace.

6th. *Resolved*, That the American Administration have uniformly discovered a greater inclination to maintain a good understanding with the British Monarchy than the French Republic.

7th. *Resolved*, That the measures taken by our Government, relative to France, after the reception of the dispatches, were, in our opinion, precipitately offensive, inasmuch as they preclude all hopes of negotiation, should it otherwise be practicable.

8th. *Resolved*, That the publication of the dispatches is a proceeding hitherto unsanctioned by the administration, and can only serve to widen the breach, and throw additional impediments in the way to negotiation.

9th. *Resolved*, That there are good grounds to believe, that the persons in the characters of W. X. Y. Z. were entirely unauthorized, and that pursuits after peace ought not to have been relinquished.

[Here it seems they have anticipated the real truth, which is clearly proved by the correspondence between M. Tallyrand, and Mr. Gerry, which I should insert, had it not already obtained general publicity.]

10th. *Resolved*, That a French war will be a calamitous event to any part of the Union, but more particularly to this Western country, whose commerce, which is alone confined to the Mississippi, would, under such circumstances, be entirely suspended.

11th. *Resolved*, That an alliance with G. Britain would be as dangerous as it is unnatural; that should defensive exertions be necessary, we would rather bear the burden of a war alone, than embark in a cause with that tottering Monarchy, which would only serve to increase our misfortunes, and

involve us in all the evils consequent upon her downfall, which we consider as certain and inevitable.

In this spirited and undaunted manner do the sister States come forward and vie with each other in patriotic labors ;—and it is hoped the citizens of this State will rouse from their political lethargy, and instruct their Representatives at the approaching Assembly to address Congress, in this important crisis, in the bold language of Republicans, and commanding tone of Freemen.

A Letter from Col. MATHEW LYON, Member of Congress from the Western District of VERMONT, to his CONSTITUENTS.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

AT a time when all tongues which have been accustomed to move for hire, and two presses under the influence of those wretched calumniators are incessantly employed to abuse, villify, and falsely accuse me—when any defence of mine will not be admitted in the Rutland paper—and when the communication between Windsor and this place is so greatly impeded ; I am induced to have recourse to this method of a pamphlet publication, which I cannot but believe will be excusable, under the existing circumstances.

While virulence and villainy is carried to such a height, as even to assert that I dare not, nor cannot defend myself—a conversation which I had a few days since, with an honest neighbor, on these subjects, has occurred to me, as the plainest and readiest

method to communicate my ideas ; I therefore present you with a transcript of it, as near as I recollect.

Neighbor. *I am glad to see you, Col. Lyon.—The newspapers are so full of one thing or another about you, that I have been for some time past determined, as soon as I saw you, to know what you had to say to these things. I see you are charged with being opposed to our Government—What have you to say to it ?*

Lyon. It was my fortune to be called to take my seat in Congress, at a time when the French, under pretence of aggression on the part of our Government, were making the most unwarrantable aggressions on the commerce of this country. I found many so exasperated as to be ready to go directly into a war with France ; and it appeared to me, that nothing but the dread of a contrary opinion of the people of the United States prevented, at that time, the awful plunge.—I had been accustomed to consider war the greatest national evil : I have seen the dreadful sufferings and calamities attendant on one war : I very well knew, although that war was a war of necessity, and had for its object, on our part, our very existence as a nation, as well as the saving of the lives and properties of those who had taken an active part in it, that many were tired out with its troubles and perplexities to that degree, that nothing but the seeming interposition of a kind Providence could have brought it to a favorable issue on our part.—I could see no other object, or pre.

tence of object, in the war we were invited into, than merely the defence of our commerce on the ocean. This I considered as impossible to be done to the full satisfaction of the merchants, even at the expence of the whole landed property of the country. Of conquest, reparation, or profitable captures, there could be no hope on our part. Submission to terms which had deprived the shipping of America of the carrying trade of France, had been adopted, and many other sacrifices had been made, rather than involve this country in a war with England. My desire for peace at that time, made me to acquiesce in those measures ; and I could devise no way to avoid a war, but by a sacrifice of the future profits of that commerce which had become exposed to depredations. About one half of the Members of the House of Representatives appeared to be of that opinion. We were sensible of the injury individuals must suffer by such a line of conduct, and were willing to have made them some reparation. With this disposition we adjourned in July '97, with more hopes from a speedy conclusion of the war in Europe, than from the proposed negociation.—Altho' many changes had taken place in Europe, during the recess of Congress ; yet the hoped-for conclusion of their wars had not arrived, and the first dispatches from our Envoys informed us of new regulations of the French Government, which would be further injurious to our commerce, as well as of their cold reception, long delay, and dull prospects. These

things affected the resentment of those who had determined, if possible, to keep our country out of the war as much, perhaps, as of those who gave vent to their rage by exclamations for war ; yet we could see no possible advantage to accrue to this country by a war with a nation near 4000 miles from us. We felt strong in ourselves, and unconquerable in our internal situation ; but external and offensive war, we could not consider to be the occupation, the business, or the interest of Americans, who have neither men nor money to spare, nor a taste for conquest.—We could not be willing to see our country embark in an endless and useless contest concerning a commerce in which but a small part of the community were interested. We could not but be sensible that the cost of the war must fall on the landed interest, without the most distant prospect of retribution. We foresaw that many millions would be sunk.

Nei. Have not the French given sufficient provocation to this country, to justify us in going to war with them ?

Lyon. According to notions that have been entertained in Europe, among nations who have been in habits of war, who make a trade of it, who live so thick that they are quarreling as it were for a spot of ground to stand upon, and perpetually conquering and plundering one another ; there is no doubt but that the French have given us tenfold provoca-

tion for a declaration of war against them ; but a country situated like this, secured as it were from them by an immense ocean, with a country in our possession craving a population of at least twenty or thirty fold, should never think of war as a trade, nor wage it with any nation, farther than in case of an invasion of their territory, to rise in mass, and drive out the invaders, returning to their farms and their homes immediately.

Nei. *You seem not to regard the commerce of this country—don't you know that the agricultural interest of this country cannot flourish without commerce ?*

Lyn. I regard the commerce of the country so much, that I wish for markets for all its spare produce, and I am willing it should be so managed, that Americans should be our carriers, if they chuse; but I am not so attached to that commerce, which, as it were, forces upon this country unnecessaries, upon credit, and creates thousands of law suits and bankruptcies, as to consent to involve my country in an everlasting war, for the mere name of defending it without the power. I had much rather leave the carriage of the produce of this country to foreigners ; had that been the case, instead of our arming, and the Europeans known it some months ago, produce of this country would have borne a much better price. It is but very little interesting to the back country people, whether our produce is carried away by Americans or by foreigners. We have room and employ for all our people, if not one

one of them go to sea. The merchants, after they have got their will with respect to a naval armament, and a law to cut off the intercourse with France and its colonies ; and after our coast is clear of the privateers that infest it, are afraid to send out their vessels ; and after all our marine has cost, and they have taken, one small privateer schooner, produce has fallen at least one third since the last winter.

Another consideration with regard to foreign commerce, you must know, neighbor, is, that the people who make their own necessities in back countries, are not interested in it equally with those on and about the sea shore and navigable rivers, were we able to defend it. Every one who is not in favor of this mad war, is branded with the epithet of Opposers of Government, Disorganizers, Jacobins, &c. I do not understand what people can mean by opposition to Government, applied to the Representatives of the People, in that capacity. We have been accustomed to suppose that Representatives are sent to vote, and support by their arguments their own opinions, and that of their constituents, and to act for the interest of their country. It is quite a new kind of jargon to call a Representative of the People an Opposer of the Government, because he does not, as a Legislator, advocate and acquiesce in every proposition that comes from the Executive. I have no particular interest of my own, in crossing the views of the Executive. When a proposition comes from that quarter, which I think,

if gained, will be injurious to my constituents and the Constitution, I am bound by oath, as well as by every consideration of duty, to oppose it; if outvoted, it is my duty to acquiesce—I do so; but measures which I opposed from duty, as injurious and ruinous to the liberty and interest of this country, in Congress, you cannot expect me to advocate at home. You never heard of my giving opposition to government, by being concerned in a mob, or by encouraging any kind of riot or insurrection, except what comes in the sly tory papers printed in New York and Philadelphia, where they know nothing of my character.

No. I have known you thirty-four years and have never heard of a thing of the kind, unless your opposition to the unjust claims of Britain and New-York, were to be called opposition to Government.—Your enemies say, you have joined the interest of the French, and wish to see this country subjugated by them: What have you to say to that?

Lyon. Slantler of this kind, is authorised by the party who advocate the war, from highest to lowest. The name of Mr. Jefferson, the Vice-President of the United States, is sometimes joined in the same line of an abusive British tory newspaper with my own, both called traitors, and for the same reason, our opposition to the war. Mr. Livingston, of N. York; Mr. Nicholas, of Virginia, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Giles, and indeed all the Republican Members are used in the same manner, and are noticed in

those vile vehicles of slander in proportion to their efforts to save their country from ruin. The country printers are generally in a strife to shew their attachment to what appears to be the ruling party in the government. They disseminate this kind of abuse against the Republicans, in order to please the officers of government at Philadelphia, from whom they expect employment to print the governmental matters, in proportion to their zeal in their cause. The country printers are surrounded by lawyers and idlers, who wish to fish in troubled waters, and hope for offices by means of wars and new taxes. You cannot but observe the old Tories and their offspring have universally joined in the acclamation for war, and the denunciation of every Republican. This accounts for the abuse you see against me and some others, in a certain paper printed some where between a thousand and fifteen miles from this, which is conducted by a person of that class, a man of great learning, the same who some years ago took refuge in this State from a prosecution for forgery. As for myself, I never suffered my wishes for the welfare of any other nation to occupy my mind, or by any means to interfere with my zeal for the service of this country; as soon as I saw the French were robbing our merchants, and destroying the commerce of this country, I felt all that sympathy for the sufferers, and that indignation towards the plunderers that any honest man would do on seeing a strong man and a stranger, abuse a weak one, and

his neighbor and friend. This aversion toward the French has increased, as the French depredations and abuses of this country have increased, and could this country make a war that would be an evil to them only, or a means to prevent their further depredations, I should not have hesitated one moment in giving my assent to it; but when I could see but little injury that we could do them, and the vast calamity it would cause to this country, I could not concur in any measure which in my opinion led to it.

[To be continued.]

From HASWELL'S Vermont Gazette.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY

From John Adams's Defence of the American Constitutions.

Is thy servant a Dog, that he should do these things ?

1787.

A FEW eminent conspicuous characters will be continued in their seats in the Sovereign Assembly, from one election to another, whatever changes are made in the seats around them; by superior art, address and opulence, by more splendid birth, reputations and connections, they will be able to intrigue with the people and their leaders out of doors until they worm out most of their opposers and introduce their friends; to this end they will bestow all offices, contracts, privileges in commerce, and other emoluments on the latter and their connections, and

throw every vexation and disappointment in the way of the former, until they establish such a system of hopes and fears throughout the state as shall enable them to carry a majority in every fresh election of the House.—The judges will be appointed by them and their party, and of consequence will be obsequious enough in their inclinations. The whole judicial authority as well as the Executive, will be employed, perverted and prostituted to the purposes of electioneering. No justice will be attainable, nor will innocence or virtue be safe in the judiciary courts, but for the friends of the prevailing leaders; legal prosecutions will be instituted and carried on against opposers, to their vexation and ruin; and as they have the public purse at command as well as the executive and judicial power, the public money will be expended the same way. No favors will be attainable but by those who will court the ruling demagogues in the House by voting for friends and instruments; and pensions and pecuniary rewards and gratifications, as well as honors and offices of every kind, voted to friends and partizans. The leading minds and most influential characters among the clergy will be courted, and the views of the youth in this department will be turned on those men, and the road to promotion and employment in the church will be obstructed against such as will not worship the general idol. Capital characters amongst the physicians will not be forgotten, and the means of acquiring reputation and

the practice in the healing art will be to get the State trumpeters on the side of the youth. The bar too will be made so subservient, that a young gentleman will have no chance to obtain a character or clients, but by falling in with the views of the judges and their creator. Even the theatres and actors and actresses, must become politicians and convert the public pleasures into engines of popularity for the governing members of the House. The press, that great barrier and bulwark of the rights of mankind, when it is protected in its freedom by law, can now no longer be free, if the authors, writers, and printers, will not accept of the hire that will be offered them. The presses with much secrecy and concealment will be made the vehicles of calumny against the minority, and of panegyric and empirical applauses of the leaders of the majority, and no remedy can possibly be obtained. In one word the whole system of affairs, and every conceivable motive of hope and fear, will be employed to promote the private interests of a few, and their obsequious majority; and there is no remedy but to arms!"

Remarkable FULFILMENT of
JOHN ADAMS's PROPHECY.

And Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man.

1798.

THE singular fulfilment of this prophecy, I am fully persuaded the people of America are at this hour fully sensible of.

Have a few eminent characters been retained in our councils, to forward executive schemes? and is Mr. Sedgwick now talked of as a candidate to Congress, to worm out the Republican Skinner? A measure rendered the more peculiarly unnecessary, perhaps, by the defalcation of the Thomasites.

As to the disposition of offices among people of a particular character, let facts speak for themselves: the displacing of Mr. Munroe, Col. Gardner of New-Hampshire, the post-master of Pittsfield, the post-master of Suffield, &c. will force conviction on every unbiafed mind.

With respect to vexatious prosecutions, and the perverting of power and office, to favour electioneering schemes, let every freeman make enquiry, and decide for himself. Pimps and word catchers are looked out for in every quarter, and the freedom of speech restrained on important points, for fear of misrepresentation.

With respect to the clergy being courted, let their expressions relative to church and state, their violent denunciation of certain characters and men, their bold insinuations of Atheism, &c. against those they wish to decry, their warm panegyrics on Presidential power, their party-tainted prayers, &c. which defile many pulpits at the present day, pass in review, and it will render many *political Parsons* contemptible, even in a view of a part of their audience.—To this may be added the sentiment exhibited in most of our public collegiate exercises,

where striplings, in their teens, mangle the science of politics, and instead of exhibiting specimens of ingenuity, in the various branches of their study, launch into systems they have never explored, and broach absurdities which would almost cause a Monk to blush.

With respect to the physicians and attorneys being tampered with throughout society, we have yet no proof of their venality, other than their general coincidence in favour of power, supporting the claims of salary officers, promoting the emoluments of office, and the latter class almost exclusively grasping at them. Have our theatres, like our seminaries, become engines of state policy: the abuse of persons, and choice of scenes, has been dictated by the spirit of party, and rational amusement perverted by powerful faction.

Within a few weeks, (according to democratic papers) almost every printer that admits strictures on government, in his paper, has been harrassed with vexatious suits, assaulted in the public streets, beaten in his own house, illegally surprised, and arbitrarily bound over to courts, threatened in person and estate, and tampered with, to engage them to desert the Republican interest.

Alas, my countrymen, are these things true! were they predicted by John Adams in 1787, and have they befallen us before the year 1798? Look out for yourselves: guard your constitution! force your public servants to respect the public voice:

recur to constitutional means to restrain their earliest deviations, and prevent the necessity of the dernier resort to arms.

That our excellent Federal Constitution, and a government founded on it, and righteously administered, may long avert so dire a calamity, is the sincere wish of

AN INDEPENDANT DEMOCRAT.

FROM THE BEE.

THE EDITOR'S CONFESSION.

HAVING lately perceived that the *leaves and fishes* are obtained by none but *Federalists*, while poverty, abuse and persecution are the lot of *Republicans*; and being desirous of procuring the favor and patronage of the rich and great, "from whom all earthly blessings flow:"

Reviewing our past conduct, and perceiving that it has been "infected with the foul abominations of Democracy; that we have been grossly deluded in supposing the good of the people to be consistent with the prosperity of the country, that in consequence of that delusion we have foolishly attempted to inform the public with candor and impartiality, sometimes even wickedly presuming to doubt of the wisdom or policy of our immaculate administration; that in detailing foreign events, we have blindly studied an adherence to truth, although it should seem to be more in favor of the French, that curs-

ed nation, who *always were and ever must be* our *natural enemies*, than our good allies the British could wish, or their obsequious friends our rulers would approve :

Considering that at the present crisis, altho' our country is *wholly united*, armed, and prepared to defend its rights, yet *more union* and energy are necessary ; that though our Administration has passed every act it has wished, and no resistance has been made to those laws, yet the Government is in danger of being overturned by *seditionous aliens* and others ; "*that he that cometh first in his own cause is just, and none shall search him ;*" and therefore whatever may be done by our rulers is right, for *they can do no wrong*, and "*he that doubteth is damned ;*" that the press ought to be perfectly free—to *one side*, while whoever prints any thing on the other "*shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years.*"

We have (like the illustrious Washington in accepting the command of the federal armies) come to a *cool, deliberate and firm resolution*, to make the politics of our paper in future *strictly federal* ; which is to say, we will publish *every* thing that can be said (whether true or false) to serve the cause of England, Aristocracy, & Despotism, against France, Democracy, and Liberty ; like true *Janazaries*, we will support our present governors in *all measures*, which, for their own aggrandizement or emolument,

they may suggest; we will join in the cry for *more taxes, severer laws, and more offices and salaries for federalists*; we will incessantly rail against Democrats, without permitting them to say a word in defence; we will advocate *war*, so long as we expect to take no part in it; and we will lend our assistance, when bid, to hang, tar and feather, and transport every man who has the presumption to controvert the opinions of our party.

All this, in the hope we shall gain a few dollars for our trouble, we promise, on the loyalty and sincerity of a *federal Printer*, with the utmost zeal and perseverance to perform——*till the tide turns.*

THOSE gentlemen in the United States, who style themselves *Federalists*, and who are zealous for a war with France, do not scruple to declare all who are of a different opinion, and still wish for peace, Traitors, and Enemies to their country. On this point I will not call for the opinion of either of the American parties. It is too important to be decided by any man or body of men under the imperious controul of party zeal. But let us hear the decision of a great and eminent foreign writer on the subject, who cannot even be suspected of partiality.

“Those who run to arms without necessity, are the scourges of the human race, barbarians, enemies to society, and rebels to the law of nature or rather to the common Father of mankind.”

VATTEL's *Law of Nations*, p. 357.

A declaration that does honor to human nature ; and happy would it be for mankind, if it were heard and revered by every nation and sovereign on the globe.

Peace is the only state of society in which man can enjoy his rights, the only state in which he can taste the sweets of society.

The human body can as well enjoy the pleasures of the palate, the eye, and the ear, when burning with a raging fever, as the body politic may enjoy happiness when involved in the horrors of war.

OF SWITZERLAND.

The Tory editors have repeatedly told their readers, that in destroying the usurped power of the Swiss Aristocracies, the French had overthrown the mildest and best government on earth.—Men who devote themselves exclusively to the dirty task of imposing on the public, shun discussion, and confine themselves to bold assertions. Let facts speak. The Tory editors are as little acquainted with the old government of Switzerland, as they are ignorant of the present situation of France. But they are directed to bless the one and curse the other.

The following paragraph is taken from a correspondence between Noah Webster, jun. Esq. and his friend in Germany, whose respectability he says much of, and who seems to be well informed in the politics of Switzerland, and I think it may be relied on :

“ The Revolution of Switzerland is now com-

pleted. As unjust and cruel as it was from the French, it is an event which was to be wished for long ago. The interior government of that country was full of abuse and oppression. For example, in the best governed canton, Zurich, a man living in the country, was forbidden to educate his son for a trade, for commerce, or for science. Still more cruel and profligate was the government of Vevain, where murder and assassination was common, and protected and expiated by the Clergy for money."

"We hope that a more uniform, fixed, and powerful government will promote their happiness, when the present mode of nefarious intrusion upon them shall be forgotten. The Cantons of Uri, Underwalden, Zug, and Glarus, excited by the Roman Clergy and Monks, made the last and very gallant resistance, at several places, and much blood has been shed; but the Swiss were at last overpowered, and have accepted the new constitution. The Swiss were led by Col. Steding and Paravicini—the latter was slightly wounded. The capitulation was honorable for the vanquished, who pay no contributions to the French, and the Catholic religion remains undisturbed.—The country, however, will be exhausted by the rapacity of the French, especially as the English government, by its cruel resolution, not to allow any debts to be paid to the Helvetians, has forced the French to order all English commodities to be delivered to them, which deprives the Swiss of a lucrative commerce.

[AURORA.]

The following is a well known instance of the gentle manners of the Bernese Patricians.

In 1791, Col. Morlot, a member of the Sovereign Council, and chief Jailor of the State prison of Arbourg, happened to meet a stranger in the streets of Lausanne, who passed by without taking off his hat. Exasperated by this want of respect, Morlot fell upon the stranger, and gave him a sound correction with his cane. Thanks to the intervention of some of the by-standers, the poor culprit escaped, and went to make his complaint to the Baron d'Erlach, the Prefect of Lausanne—It was Mr. Trevor, the British Minister at the Court of Turin, who may from experience judge of the degree of humiliation of the subjects of Berne, who were doomed tamely to bear such insults.—The only excuse which Morlot offered, was, that he had mistaken the British Minister for one of the rebellious Vaudoise.

COMMUNICATION.

TO what miserable shifts the poor, pitiful, aristocratic puppies in this country are driven to defend the measures of the party they look up to. The Stamp Act is a very good law, they say, because they can evade it, and so throw the burden of it on their neighbors in the great towns. Here they say they can give all their notes for twenty dollars or under, or they can give them for grain or beef, and so have no stamp duty to pay; while the merchants

and lawyers have it all to pay—as if those sort of people never pay any thing out of their own pockets. Every man of common sense knows that when a lawyer or merchant is taxed, it is only an excuse for them to demand greater fees or larger profits.— But the praise these gentry give the Stamp Act, would by people of common spirit in a tavern, be despised and rejected with disdain. Who is there that wishes to have another man pay his shot?— The old saying used to be with us, “*Club is a good fellow.*”

Again, as to the Sedition Bill, many of these poor creatures are so ignorant, and so stupid, that they say the law must be mild, which allows a man to swear himself clear, taking it for granted, that, by the section which allows the person prosecuted to give the truth of the matter contained in the libel, in evidence, enables him to swear for himself. This is confidence in Legislators indeed! to approve of their motives, when they pass laws directly in the face of the Constitution, and worded in a manner calculated for evasion.—It makes me think of two acquaintances talking of their neighbor, a man in public office: One says, he is a pretty good man, and I intend to stand by him as long as he does right. The other, more sanguine, turns upon his neighbor and says, What! stand by him when he is right! who will thank you for standing by a man when he is right? Any body will stand by a man when he is right. For my part, I am a friend to him, and I will stand by him, right or wrong.

Other Aristos, a little more knowing, speak up in favor of the Sedition Bill, and say, who can find fault with a law which goes only to punish such persons as are found guilty of abusing and villifying their rulers.—If this proposition was true, which is by no means the case, what confidence ought to be placed in men who legislate on matters, which the Constitution they have sworn to support, forbids them meddling with, on the firm hypothesis, that the laws of the several States are ample and sufficient on the subject. But how infatuated and foolish must these groveling animals be, to suppose any body believes them, when they say none but the guilty are liable to punishment by the Sedition Bill!—Does not every body know, that, by that law, a man living in Highgate, on the borders of Canada, on the surmise of some of those very vermin, is subjected to be called out of his own county, contrary to long established custom, and carried to Windsor or Rutland, there to go through all the forms of a long and tedious trial, to hire a lawyer or two to plead for him, call down witnesses and support them; and when eventually acquitted of the charge, have to sell a farm worth five or six hundred dollars, to raise money enough to pay all the cost and charge, without any kind of redress.—Let men who are destitute of common sense or of the common feelings of humanity, trumpet for such laws; I thank God there are many thousands in Vermont, who will never be found to use their pens or their tongues in that way.

DUBLIN, July 2.

THE opinion has circulated, with much confidence, that the formidable appearance of the rebellion was over, and its power extinguished, notwithstanding which, upwards of 1500 troops were sent off yesterday, amidst an heavy fall of rain, in a direction towards Wexford; every carriage, private or public, that could be met with, was pressed on the occasion; among which were many carriages that were waiting at church doors, and their owners, persons of the first rank, were obliged to walk home. People who affect to be in the confidence of the Government department, say, that the troops were sent out of town merely to make room for others that are coming in.—This is possible, but why go in the rain? and why the press of carriages?

This day it is confidently reported, that the rebels are assembling in very great force in the county of Wexford, at a place called Carnew, and that they have repossessed themselves of Gory. It is said, Drogheda and its neighborhood wears a troubled appearance. There are 22,000 rebels collected at Liffey-Head.

July 7.

The prospect of tranquility seems as distant as ever. The deluded Rebels seem determined not to return to their allegiance to their amiable sovereign. They are dispersing about the wilds of the country, and seem to look for French co-operation. The

private accounts are often most distressing ; 40 of the brave Shillala Cavalry are said to be cut off at Rathdrum. The Rebels disperse, lay in ditches, and cut off patrols and small detachments. A good engagement would be a blessing ; but the war is becoming more ruinous to the country by the detail in which it is carried on—predatory and defensive.—They forage, and being better acquainted with the country, cut off the supplies ; they get into situations where our troops cannot act, and they disregard musquetry ; nothing but the cannister shot tells amongst the misguided men.

[The similarity of their situation, interests, motives, and methods of warfare, to those of the late Colonies of America, must surely interest every republican and humane heart.—May their efforts be crowned with like success to attain, and their virtue with better to retain, their independence.]

July 9.

From Kildare, accounts are received which state, that though a great number of the rebels have availed themselves of the late humane proclamation, yet the collective force acting against Government is very considerable. I have seen a letter from an officer of the Suffolk Fencibles, quartered near Killcullen bridge, which states, that the Rebels are encamped near 16,000 strong, within a few miles of them ; but they have received orders not to attempt to attack them till a reinforcement arrives to assist them.

The Irish have asked of the French 8,000 men. The French have promised them 25,000.

July 14.

We have still to record the existence of the unhappy and disgraceful rebellion which has distracted our country. A last and desperate effort seems to be intended by the rebels, and in order to effect this intention, their whole force has been drawn to the neighborhood of Dublin.

L O N D O N, July 11.

It is reported, on the authority of a letter from Malaga, dated the 6th of June, that a Revolution has broke out at Algiers ; that the Dey, and all his favorites have been beheaded, and that another Dey has been chosen, who is a sworn enemy to Spain.

NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

The *Ami des Lois* says, " that he can at present only intimate to his readers, that a small expedition had put to sea with a favorable wind at N. E. under the command of a young man, never before heard of, but would shortly make himself better known. The object, he adds, will be known in a few days ; but that in the mean time he must keep the secret." The mention of the North-East sufficiently shews that this small expedition is intended for Ireland.

Fifteen thousand pounds were subscribed in a few days at London, for the suffering families of the supporters of the rebellion in Ireland.

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) August 1.

POLITICAL CREED.

IN vindication of my right as a free citizen of the United States, and as an exercise of the invaluable privilege of speaking and publishing my sentiments of the official conduct of those who have been appointed to administer the government of the United States; a privilege which is secured to me, by the Constitution of the state in which I live; which is acknowledged by the Constitution of the United States; and which is in itself so inestimable, that the want of it must render all other earthly things of no value; I do solemnly declare, that I do verily believe that the majority of the Legislature of the United States, who voted for the act, entitled, "An act in addition to an act, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," have violated that clause in the Constitution of the United States, which declares, that "Congress shall make no law respecting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, for a redress of grievances." And I do further solemnly declare, that I do verily believe, if the President of the United States hath approved the said act;

and if any of the judges have, by any official transaction, endeavored to enforce it, that *they have also* violated that part of the Constitution.

GEORGE NICHOLAS.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

The great insult offered to the *American people* by the French Minister for foreign Affairs—"France has been serviceable to the United States, and now they wish to be serviceable to France; understanding that France has sixteen millions of Dutch rescriptions to sell, the United States will purchase them at par, and give her further assistance when in her power. The first arrangement being made, the French government will take measures for *reimbursing the equitable demands of America, and to give free navigation to their ships in future.*" This was the cardinal offence for which our administration has thought it fit to alarm the American people, and to plunge us from peace and prosperity to the brink of war and misery.—Can we wonder that Heaven afflicts us from Boston to Philadelphia with pestilence and calamity!

A London paper of July 16, gives a report, that Buonaparte's fleet was last seen off the southernmost point of Sardinia, steering eastward—So that the British boats, of Neilson's having captured a number of that fleet, and dispersed the rest, as published some time since, must be premature.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees "*the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.*"— Agreeably to this just and necessary provision of our Social Compact, the people of Orange and Ulster Counties, viewing certain late measures of our Government as "*grievances,*" are about "*peaceably to assemble,*" and to *petition for redress.* For this their intention to exercise a constitutional privilege, *scurrility* and *abuse* are unsparingly heaped upon them from our *federal* presses.—What pure notions of *liberty* have those who endeavor to bring into contempt the most sacred principles of our Constitution!

—

Of the Philadelphia Fever.

Mr. Carey asserts, that the utmost number of persons who fled from the city in 1793, did not exceed seventeen thousand—the number which have now left it is said to be FORTY THOUSAND! The deaths, among the very reduced number remaining have already been nearly *three to one* that died in the same calamitous period of that year, and equal, except on six of the days, to any in the whole of that month!—What must be their situation!—Our own complaint is lost in contemplating their dreadful extremity. O Pity! hast thou flown from the human breast, that ye can hear of such deep distress, among thy fellow-men, thy countrymen, thy neighbors, without *reposing forward to their relief, in this their day of visitation and sore affliction!*

C O M M U N I C A T I O N .

PORCUPINE, the British Printer at Philadelphia, seems much pleased to find he has a set of countrymen and fellow-labourers in the cause of Monarchy and Aristocracy, lately imported, and set up in the State of Vermont.—In his paper of the 12th September, he has the following paragraph :

“ A Newspaper is established at *Vergennes*, in the State of Vermont. From the appearance of the first Number, we are led to believe it will do credit to its publishers, Messrs. *G. & R. Waite* : the selected and original remarks contained in it, designate the proprietors as friends to their country, its government and the measures adopted by our political fathers—as such, we wish them, what it is believed they will meet with, ample success.”

We never recollect to have heard or seen this master hedge-hog publish a word in favor of any northern printer, except that at Walpole. He is continually venting his rage at the aristocratic *Webster*, because he will not join with him in the praise of his *Gracious Sovereign*, and the immaculate government of his country. Russell, the printer of the tory paper at Boston, and many others of the same class, often meet with the venomous quill of this animal, on account of their pusillanimity, as he calls their hanging back in the cause of Monarchy.

FAIRHAVEN, October 1, 1798.

THE Public are undoubtedly anxiously waiting the arrival of something decisive respecting the future destination, and real object of the immortal and unmatched hero, BUONAPARTE.—All that I can announce with certainty, respecting his movements since the sailing of the Toulon fleet, is his capture of MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean, between Naples and Africa, inconsiderable in territory, containing 150,000 inhabitants, extremely rich, being thought a safe retreat from French intrusion, and of course resorted to by all monied emigrants from France, Rome, and the various emancipated aristocracies.—Detached from other objects, Malta would seem an inconsiderable conquest for the French to make at this day ; but taking into view the object, which from the latest accounts, I presume they have in view,* it must be considered the most important acquisition possible in Europe, and will become to them what Gibraltar is to the English.—From the nature and extent of the armament, at the head of which Buonaparte is placed, it is presumed by most of the European pa-

** The cutting thro' of the isthmus of Suez, in a direct line is, indeed, not possible ; but a junction of the Mediterranean Sea with the Arabian Gulph, in a certain sense, is possible.* This will ensure to France the sovereignty of Egypt, and the trade of all the eastern world, and Malta will become their strong hold and warehouse.*

The port being so well situated

pers, that their destination is for the East Indies, there to be joined by Tippoo Saib, who is to declare war against the English, and in conjunction with the French, exterminate them from the Indies.—The East-India Company's possessions would form a vast Republic, and its dismemberment from the empire would be to the British a loss incalculably greater than that of the United States of America.

The Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, New-York, and New-London, is peopling fast the regions of the dead—Nature sickens, Pestilence rides on every wind, and Death attends each blast.—The banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, are covered with tents, sheds, and huts, for the reception of the flying victims.—New-York is almost deserted, the rattling cart has given place to the dreary hearse.—New-London has sent forth its busy crowds to the hills of Groton and adjacent towns.—I have, however, reason to hope, that the late change of weather will unwing the plague, and restore health to thousands.

Deaths at Philadelphia, on the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. 162 adults, and 13 children.

Deaths at New-York, on the 7th and 8th inst. 35 adults, 17 children—35 of these of the fever.

A New-London paper of the 5th inst. mentions the existence of a malignant disorder in that city, and gives a list of 18 deaths which occurred in the preceeding week; among whom was the Hon. Joshua Colt, Esq. one of the Members of Congress for the State of Connecticut.

I take the following paragraphs from *Cobbett's Porcupine*, for the sake of exposing his foolish, slavish, and execrable sentiments on the subject :

Truly Noble.

An English paper says, the Earl of Exeter has expunged from his library and burnt the Works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Bolingbroke, Abbe Raynal, Volney, and the French Encyclopediz.

Cobbett's Remark.

"I wish every body would imitate this worthy nobleman. These are amongst the books, which have produced the mischief, which now threatens to overwhelm the world. It would be a happy thing, if the accursed art of printing could be totally destroyed, and obliterated from the human mind ; but, as this cannot be done, every act, whether of individuals or societies that has a tendency to counteract its dreadful effects, merits the applause of all good men. It is much to be feared, however, that the Earl of Exeter will find but few persons, who have resolution enough to follow his laudable example. In America, these execrable works are very common."

[Such is the Editor, and such the paper, to which many of our Officers of Government, if not the Government itself, give a decided preference, lavish much praise, and bestow their support.—Is it not subversive of liberty even to support such a paper ?—A wish to destroy the art of printing, is among the least of his crimes—not a column of his execrable paper but conveys the "form

and pressure" of slavery ; yet many of our HighMightinesses patronize him with impunity.—I wish their constituents had an opportunity to read this vile production, I am sure they would alike detest the paper and its supporters.]

Accounts from Virginia, and the adjacent states, give us a happy prospect of reformation ;—the business is taken up with so much earnestness, we have reason to believe that those states will never sit down quietly under the usurpation and tyranny of federalism ;—in all their resolutions and correspondences, they utter not a syllable against the Federal Constitution, but wish to defend it against Congressional violation. In the southwesterly parts of the state of New-York, in the counties of Orange and Ulster, the work of reformation is also began.—The standing army, sedition, and alien laws, are the principal objects of complaint ; in the passing of which, they say Congress have violated the Constitution and their oaths to support it. We must expect to hear those measures execrated and condemned, by every one of the herd of miscreant wretches, who lounge and fatten under laws like those.

A letter from Liverpool, dated July 6th, says—

"Mt. Gerry yet remains at Paris, and many people here entertain a hope that he will settle all differences, which will be a most happy thing."

A Paris paper, of July 2, says, "There appears reason to fear, that a rupture will soon take place between the United States of America, and the French Republic. Tho' Mr. Gerry has demanded passports to leave France, he is still in Paris."

The Boston Centinel, of the 1st instant, informs, that the President has letters from Mr. Gerry, informing him of the arrival of the Sophia brig; and that he should take advantage of her being there, to return home.

The friends of liberty must lament the loss of Mr. BENJAMIN-FRANKLIN BACHE, of Philadelphia, Editor of the *Aurora*; and Mr. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Editor of the *Argus*; two Republican Printers, who, for independency of principle have hardly left their equal.

The friends of aristocracy have to lament the death of JOHN FENNO, printer to the United States.

From the Vergennes Gazette.

The inhabitants of the northern counties were prevented last week, from availing themselves of their Representative's liberality, by misfortune equally singular and extraordinary. As the driver of the stage was industriously circulating the five hundred papers so *generously* paid for, by the patriotic member, at the Jacobin press, the horses disdain to prostitute their services, set off full speed, and left the precious cargo in the mud; the driver escaped "with limbs unbroken," but dreading the

consequences in future, solemnly swore he would have nothing more to do with the papers, consequently they were left in a worse plight (if possible) than when they issued from the press.

[*The above is a true specimen of the low, dirty, deceitful manner which the supporters of the present administration take to deceive the people.—The phalanx of falsehood and corruption which has for some time been forming by British agents, to aid in the hellish designs of the aristocratic junto, has received some new recruits, worthy of the service, in the importation & establishment at Vergennes of a press, & set of human machines, calculated to obey the nod, and acquiesce in every word of the British faction; such, at least, we may conclude, from the enormity of the lies which they have already become the fathers of. The insinuations contained in the paragraph I have here copied, I can assert, and produce the proof, if necessary, is a DOWNRIGHT LIE, in toto—and I think such language is good enough for such villains.*]

A southern Paper tells us, that Robert G. Harper, Member of the House of Representatives of the United States, is appointed Commissary General to the Army of the United States.

[*Thus we see the props of Monarchy and aristocratic tools of our (in)glorious Executive, have a fine retreat from the indignation of the people, and a high reward for their perfidy.—Harper electioneered himself into Congress by a profession of Republicanism; but the dirk of Aristocracy was concealed under his garment.*]

